

Kitts formerly magistrate at Inagua, Bahamas, who knows Anegada well, assures me that this is true.

The Lesser Antillean range of *Phænicopterus ruber*, then, should be, formerly south to Guadeloupe; until about 1860 casual on Antigua, now casual at Anegada, and apparently unknown south of that island.

The Fish Hawk (*Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*) is not now known to breed in the Lesser Antilles, although of common occurrence throughout the islands in fall and winter and sometimes seen in summer. The following account by Dutertre regarding this bird in Guadeloupe is therefore of interest (1667, II, p. 253). "The children of the natives (Caribs) train the young (fish-hawks) and make use of them for fishing, but only for sport, as they never bring back the fish."—AUSTIN H. CLARK, *Boston, Mass.*

Two Massachusetts Records.—Mr. John E. Thayer permits me to record the following captures, the specimens referred to being now in his museum at Lancaster, Mass. On May 24, 1904, a boy caught a female Purple Gallinule (*Ionornis martinica*) at Randolph. The bird was kept alive for a few days, but finally died, and was purchased by Mr. Thayer. On August 12, 1904, Mr. Henry W. Abbott shot a female Little Blue Heron (*Florida cærulea*) at Sandwich. The specimen is almost white, being in the light phase of plumage.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Concord, Mass.*

Notes on Nebraska Birds.—Since the publication of the 'Birds of Nebraska' last summer some new records have been established which may prove to be of more than local interest, and these are given below.

Anas obscura rubripes. RED-LEGGED BLACK DUCK.—Until recently we had no definite record of this duck in the State. A typical male specimen of this subspecies was received at the University which had been shot on the Platte River near Greenwood on March 15, 1905. A subsequent examination of all other specimens accessible showed another male taken at Lincoln November 16, 1896, by Mr. August Eiche, to be referable to this form, although not quite typical of it. A female taken at Calhoun and now in the collection of J. E. Wallace at Omaha was distinctly *rubripes*, and was in a flock from which at the same time two males of undoubted *obscura* were taken. Additional records of *obscura* were determined in a female from Fairmont and a male from Gresham.

Herodias egretta. AMERICAN EGRET.—The sixth record of this fine bird for the State is based on a specimen shot at Nehawka, May 2, 1905, and sent to the University for determination and mounting. It has been retained in the University collection. The record of the "Snowy Heron" from Fairbury, as recorded in our list, really refers to this species, and forms the fifth definite record of its occurrence.

Phalaropus lobatus. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—Our previous conception of the Northern Phalarope as a "rare" migrant has not been at all

borne out this year. On August 23 and September 18, 1904, and on May 14, 1905, this bird was present in large flocks at the lake west of Lincoln. The same observation applies to the Bed-backed Sandpiper and the Buff-breasted Sandpiper, the former having been noted very commonly on May 22, August 23, September 4 and 11, 1904, and on May 14, 1905, while the latter was present in great numbers on September 11 and 18, 1904, being the most evident sandpiper on the lake.

Falco sparverius phalæna. WESTERN SPARROW HAWK.—I have recently examined two male Sparrow Hawks, one taken at Florence and one at Lincoln, in the collections of Messrs. Wallace and Eiche respectively, and both are as clearly *phalæna* as is our specimen from Sioux county. Very likely it is not rare as a migrant over the entire State.

Tyrannus verticalis. ARKANSAS KINGBIRD.—This flycatcher, while abundant enough in the western part of the State, has, until the last two years, always been considered a rarity in eastern Nebraska where it occurs as a migrant. In fact, single records of its occurrence at Omaha, Lincoln, and West Point practically constituted the list of eastern records until last year when four additional records were established. During the past month of May, 1905, it has been reported frequently, and in some localities as common, one Omaha observer having seen twelve in one day. Personally I have seen it at Dunbar on May 6, at Lincoln on May 14, and at South Bend on May 17. There would seem to be considerable foundation for a belief that the species is extending its line of migration eastward.

Ammodramus henslowii occidentalis. WESTERN HENSLOW'S SPARROW.—A third record for this bird is one taken at Dunbar, April 30, 1904, by Mr. E. H. Jones of that place.

Vireo philadelphicus. PHILADELPHIA VIREO.—A pair of this vireo was observed under the binoculars for nearly an hour by the writer and others at Dunbar on May 16, 1905.—MYRON H. SWENK, *Dept. Entomology and Ornithology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.*

Do Migrants Fast?—There has been an impression among some who have examined the stomachs of birds or who have speculated upon the various problems in connection with migration that many migrants make an effort to rid themselves of all food contents before beginning the flight. From the evidence of the examined stomachs alone, this opinion is the natural one, since they have been found in nearly every case to be perfectly empty, only rarely containing an amount of food equal to one per cent of the stomach capacity. Of more than one hundred stomachs of migrants examined by the writer, not more than five had a trace of food in them.

Recently opportunity was afforded to examine the entire viscera of many birds (mostly warblers) killed by striking the Washington Monument on the night of May 6-7, 1905. For the preservation of this material I am indebted to Prof. W. W. Cooke. With one exception the